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When *ut* was used, such clauses gradually developed until in later Latin the position of the particle became normally initial. This shift was taking place in early Latin and had already been practically completed in *ut* clauses dependent on verbs of fearing, which have initial *ut* in 88% of the Plautine cases, preverbal *ut* in only 5%.

The foregoing illustrations will serve to indicate the nature and method of Dr. Rowland's work. He closes with a summary proving that the preverbal position of *ne* and *ut* is much more frequent in early Latin and that as time went on there was a steady drift of the particles to the initial (conjunctive) position which we regard as normal in classical Latin. If we could trace the phenomenon back beyond our earliest records, we should undoubtedly find the preverbal position of these particles still more common than it is in early Latin. Our defective records allow us to see only parts of the development.

Dr. Rowland has certainly accomplished quite enough for the purposes of a dissertation, but naturally he has not exhausted the subject and it is to be hoped that he will supplement his present work. He is interested primarily in the positive side of the problem—the side on which stand the majority of instances in each group—but the other side is hardly less interesting: to examine, for instance, the reasons why considerable numbers of cases do not follow the principles which he has enunciated. If 90% of the cases of *ut* in a given type of clause are initial, why do not the other 10% follow this principle? He has done something along this line, but not enough to clear up the subject. Vergil, for example, often has a large number of cases of the intermediate position which Dr. Rowland briefly attributes to "metrical difficulties", without saying exactly what he means. If there is a metrical explanation for some of the facts in Vergil, why not look for similar explanations in Plautus and Terence, who were certainly confronted with analogous difficulties? I have suggested above that there are other affinities of order working in Latin which might throw light on some parts of the subject. It is in fact probable that Dr. Rowland could make his points even stronger by extending and deepening his work.

In conclusion the reviewer wishes to add that it is a pleasure to read a dissertation which is so clearly and concisely written, and so well printed.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

ARTHUR L. WHEELER.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TACITUS

In Matthew Arnold's *Balder Dead*, Part 2, the picture of the "piteous crew",

Cowards, who were in sloughs interred alive;
And round them still the wattled hurdles hung,
Wherewith they stamped them down, and trod them deep,
To hide their shameful memory from men,

was probably suggested by a passage in Tacitus, *Germania* 12: 'weaklings and cowards they bury in

mire and swamp, with hurdles thrown over them'. This they do, Tacitus adds, in the idea that even the punishment of shameful deeds should be hidden from the sight of men.

The Life of Sir Philip Sidney, 399, by M. W. Wallace (Cambridge, 1915), quotes "Camden's tribute to his dead friend":

Rest then in peace, O Sidney, (if I may be allowed this address). We will not celebrate your memory with tears but admiration. Whatever we loved in you, whatever we admired in you, still continues and will continue in the memories of men, the revolutions of ages, and the annals of time. Many, as inglorious and ignoble, are buried in oblivion, but Sidney shall live to all posterity.

This "address" is borrowed from the closing chapter of the *Agricola* (46):

placide quiescas. . . . Admiratione tepotius. . . .
colamus. . . . Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus,
quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in
animis hominum, in aeternitate temporum, in fama
rerum, nam multos veterum velut inglorios et ignobilis
oblivio obruit, Agricola posteritati narratus et traditus
superstes erit.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. WILFRED P. MUSTARD.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be conducted during 1920-1921 on the pre-war basis, and properly qualified students are invited to announce their intention of enrolling. Unusual advantages are offered in the way of both study and travel. Those who are admitted to residence in the building of the School will not find the cost of living as high as in the other capitals of Europe. Inquiries may be addressed to Professor Edward Capps, of Princeton University, or to Professor E.D. Perry, of Columbia University.

Two Fellowships, yielding stipends of \$1000 and \$800, are open. Examinations for Fellowships will be held on March 22-24, 1920.

Candidates for Fellowships must pass examinations in Modern Greek and in three of the following subjects: (1) Greek Architecture, (2) Greek Epigraphy, (3) Greek Sculpture, (4) Greek Vases, (5) Pausanias and the Topography and Monuments of Athens, (6) General Greek Archaeology, i.e. Prehellenic Antiquities of Greece, Bronzes, Coins, Gems, Terra-cottas, Jewelry, etc., and Painting.

Anyone who desires to take the examination should communicate with the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, before February 1, 1920. At the same time he should indicate which three of the six subjects he selects, and should submit any papers, whether printed or in manuscript, which he has written on archaeological subjects. The quality of these papers will in part determine the award of the Fellowships.

EDWARD CAPPS.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 146th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, December 5, with thirty-two members and guests present. The paper of the evening was read by Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Haverford

College, on The Limitations of Latin Poetry. These limitations were imposed by the adoption of Greek verse-forms and Greek themes. They had a serious effect upon the poetic literature of Rome, both in curtailing its volume and in preventing the development of a native and spontaneous poetry in Italy. The paper was enthusiastically received and called forth a lively discussion.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES—FIRST FALL MEETING

The First Fall Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held in the Architectural Library, University of Pennsylvania, on Saturday morning, November 29. Considering the date, the Saturday after Thanksgiving, the attendance, about 75, was very good indeed. The programme was presented exactly as it was published in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.48. The papers will be published in full, presently, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY.

C. K.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Classical Section

The regular annual meeting of The Classical Section, New York State Teachers' Association, was held at Albany, in the First Lutheran Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25-26. The programme was carried out exactly as printed in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.32. There was a good attendance, and some of the papers called forth considerable discussion.

Dr. Mason D. Gray, of East High School, Rochester, presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the Classical Section of the New York State Teachers' Association recommend a reduction in the amount of reading required by Colleges for the second, third, and fourth years of High School Latin to three books of Caesar, four orations of Cicero, and four books of Vergil. It is also recommended that the examinations be based mainly upon sight passages and that a higher standard of English used in translation be demanded.

Resolved, that the Classical Section of the New York State Teachers' Association recommend to the State Education Department that the syllabus in Greek be revised in harmony with the recent revision in Latin".

The resolutions were referred to the incoming Executive Committee, for consideration and report at the next Annual Meeting of the Section.

The following Officers were elected: President, Professor Theodore C. Miller, of the University of Rochester; Vice-Presidents, Professor Charles Knapp, of Barnard College, Professor William E. Waters, of New York University, Professor George D. Kellogg, of Union College; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mabel V. Root, High School, Catskill.

C. K.

THE PAY OF TEACHERS

The question of a living wage for teachers is no new one; and legislation on the subject is no novelty. There is a striking example in the Code of Justinian (10.53.6), where the Emperor issues the following order:

. . . grammaticos et professores alios litterarum una cum uxoribus et filiis . . . ab omnibus muneribus civilibus vel publicis immunes esse praecipimus.

. . . Mercedes etiam eorum et salaria reddi iubemus, quo facilius liberalibus studiis et memoratis artibus multos instituant.

Apparently in that day too it was found that teachers cannot do their best work if kept under the harrow of financial worry.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

H. C. NUTTING.

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS

IV

Asiatic Review—Oct., British Archaeology in Egypt, W. R. Dawson; The British School of Archaeology in Egypt, W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Contemporary Review—Nov., (Selections from Josephus. Translated by H. St. J. Thackeray).

English Review—Oct., Lucan, V. Rydberg [a poem].

London Mercury—Nov., (J. G. Legge, Echoes from the Greek Anthology); Society of Antiquaries [notes on Roman Britain]; The Royal Numismatic Society [summary of a meeting devoted to discussion of numismatics].

Mercure de France—Oct. 16, La Chute de l'Empire Romain, E. F. Gautier; Niobe, A. Erlande [a poem].

New Statesman—Nov. 1, (Antigone. Tragedy in Five Acts, by W. Hasenclever [discussion of a modern play on an ancient theme.]).

Scientific Monthly—Dec. The White Man's Magic in Homer, J. Wright.

W. S. M.

CLASSICAL CLUB OF GREATER BOSTON

The second Forum meeting was held on Saturday, December 6, at the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. The program was as follows: Internationalism To-day in the Light of Classical Tradition: I. In Hellenistic Greece, Professor W. S. Ferguson, of Harvard University; II. In Imperial Rome, Professor C. H. Moore, of Harvard University; III. In the Mediaeval World, Professor Ephraim Emerton, of Harvard University.

The presentation of the papers was followed by an animated discussion, opened by Mr. Frederick P. Fish, of Boston. The meeting was largely attended, and the light thrown upon modern problems by classical tradition demonstrated, in the words of the Rev. Willard Reed, Chairman of the Forum Committee, that the classicist is not a "prop of the past", but a "pillar of the permanent". Upon motion by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Head Master of the Roxbury Latin School, it was unanimously voted to adopt a course in the reading of the Classics.

On February 14, there will be a joint meeting of the Club with the Eastern Massachusetts Section of The Classical Association of New England, in the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge.

ALBERT S. PERKINS, *Censor*.

PROFESSOR WEST'S LATEST VOLUME

Attention may be called to a volume of essays by Professor A. F. West, entitled *The War and Education* (pp. viii + 87. Princeton University Press, 1919. \$1.00). The booklet falls into parts, as follows: I. In the War (Our Educational Birthright, 1-18; The Immortal Conflict, 19-33; France and the Classics—an address delivered, on July 2, 1918, by M. LaFerre, Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, 37-47). II. The Close of the War (The Humanities after the War, 51-71, Vocational and General Education, 75-87). Professor West's essays had been previously published in the *Educational Review*, *School and Society*, and *The Evening Post*, but classicists will be glad to have them together in such attractive form.

C. K.